

Thousands Gather to Hear Bryan in Address at City Auditorium



LEGISLATURE IN TANGLE OVER CASE OF BLACKSTONE

Doubtful if Committees Will Be Able to Submit Report on Procedure To-Day.

MUCH DIFFERENCE OF OPINION DEVELOPS

Judge May Be Permitted to Introduce New Testimony—Not Likely Now That Other Business Will Be Taken Up at Extended Session.

RECONVENING for the purpose of acting finally upon charges heretofore formulated against Judge J. W. G. Blackstone, of Accomac, the General Assembly yesterday received a written answer from the accused jurist, and referred the entire subject to the Committees for Courts of Justice of the two houses, with instructions to report back at noon to-day.

The answer of Judge Blackstone to the allegations upon which his removal is proposed is but a brief and simple denial, and reads thus:

"Now comes the respondent, J. W. G. Blackstone, and denies that he has been guilty of gross immorality or neglect of official duty, as set forth in the specifications and charges served upon him."

Whether the committees will have arrived at any definite conclusion as to a method of procedure when the assembly meets again to-day is a serious question, as at the end of a long session yesterday evening no tangible results had been reached. This was the first joint conference of the two committees, the Senate contingent not having heretofore considered the matter, and there was a great deal of discussion. It soon developed that the members were not all of one mind concerning a method of procedure, and it was decided that each should have five minutes in which to express his views. When the committee rose the Senate members had spoken, and the members of the House Committee will be heard this morning.

Two Views of Situation.

It is understood that of two views expressed in the committee one is that the procedure up to this time is regular, and that the two houses may vote at once on the question of removal and be clearly within the provisions of the Constitution. The other is that Judge Blackstone's answer, being simply a denial, entitles him to offer more testimony if he desires to do so.

The committees will meet again in joint session at 10 o'clock this morning, and the two houses will sit at noon. Judge Blackstone arrived here at 11:30 o'clock yesterday, accompanied by his brother, his friend, Mr. D. G. Smith, of Newport News, and his attorneys, Messrs. Aylett and Collier, and went at once to Murphy's. Later he visited the Capitol and conferred with some friends. He sent in his answer at the afternoon session, and is now awaiting developments before making another move. He declined last night to issue any statement for publication, declaring that his course would not be definitely determined until the committees had reported to their respective houses.

End Not in Sight.

There was much talk early in the day to the effect that a vote might be taken to-day or to-morrow, and that a successor to Judge Blackstone could be elected and a final adjournment held by Saturday, but little of this was heard after the long and fruitless session of the committees. Indeed, the end is by no means in sight, and it may be more than a week before it is reached. Only eleven days are left prior to the expiration of the session by constitutional limitation, and yet the case is one that calls for the utmost care, in order that the removal of Judge Blackstone, if this is determined upon, shall be in accordance

SAGAN ADMITS IDENTITY

Declines, However, to Discuss Report of Engagement to Madame Gould.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, March 25.—The Prince de Sagan admitted his identity here to-day.

"Did you come to this country to marry Mrs. Gould?"

"That is a matter for Mrs. Gould to say," he replied with a smile.

"Have you already married Mrs. Gould?"

"As that is a personal matter, I cannot say."

"Will you deny that you have already married Mrs. Gould?"

"Non-non-non-non-non," with very Frenchy lifting of the shoulders, "I will not deny it. It is for Mrs. Gould to say. What does Mrs. Gould say?"

Mrs. Gould when seen this afternoon was asked: "Is it true that you are engaged to the Prince de Sagan?"

"No, it is not," she answered. "I deny that emphatically."

"Is it true that the doors of your home will be closed to the prince, as it has been rumored?"

"No," she replied quickly. "We are very good friends."

Later in the day the Goulds dined at the residence of Mrs. Noyes, on Fifth Avenue, and it is said at the house that the prince was present.

ATTACKED BY BULLDOG

Three-Year-Old Child and Its Grandmother Badly Bitten.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CHAPLAIN HILL, N. C., March 25.—A terrible accident occurred here this afternoon, when the three-year-old child of Mr. Gus Hall was badly bitten by a large bulldog. It seems that the dog was tied up in the yard, and that as in some way the little child got out of the yard and crawled up to the dog and in play with it, when the brute grabbed the child in the fleshy part of the face and refused to release her.

The mother of Mr. Hall was the first to hear the screams of the child, and rushed to her rescue. She succeeded in beating the dog off, when he in turn seized her by the shoulder. It was only by main strength that the wife of Mr. Hall succeeded in rescuing the child and aged woman. Physicians were summoned, who ministered to their wounds, and to this writing both parties are doing very well.

FIGHT THE RATE LAWS

Reported That Roads Centering in Chicago Will Go to Higher Court.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 25.—A conference between the presidents of railroad companies in Chicago to-day held with a view to discussing the advisability of attacking at once all rate laws which have excessive penalties attached to them.

In view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, it is contended, it will only be necessary to make up the cases and run them to the court of last resort, where they will meet the fate of the Minnesota and North Carolina laws.

The report which attached to those laws also attaches, it is said, to the majority of the rate laws, both freight and passenger, which have been passed during the last two years.

MARRIED IN A CANOE

Prominent Couple Wed on Water and Spending Honeymoon on Wild Duck.

NEW YORK, March 25.—John Risley, an artist and graduate of Lehigh University, and Miss Rose Braun, of Buffalo, a student of Vassar, owing to parental objection, eloped down Niagara River and were married in a canoe, Wild Duck. They are living by painting pictures and telling fortunes.

They came to New York via the Erie Canal and the Hudson, and propose to spend the honeymoon on the way from Washington in the twenty-four foot cruiser Wild Duck. They are perfectly happy and have a "world unto themselves."

GILLETTE MUST DIE

Governor Hughes Refuses to Interfere With Sentence Against Him.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25.—Chester Gillette, of Cortland, must die in the electric chair at Auburn next week for the murder of his sweetheart, Grace Brown, of South Otsy, at Moose Lake, two years ago. Governor Hughes definitely announced to-night that he has carefully examined the evidence in the case and had found no ground to justify him in interfering with the judgment of the court.

Apparently nothing can save Gillette now from death, probably next Monday morning, at the death chamber at Auburn, except the granting of a writ of a stay of execution pending appeal to the United States Supreme Court. So far as known here no such appeal is contemplated.

WOULDN'T KEEP AWAY FROM HIS HOME, HE KILLED HIM

COCHEAN, GA., March 25.—As a result of a family quarrel here yesterday as the result of family troubles, he had asked Dickson to keep away from his home. He went home and met Dickson coming away. Both men began shooting. Rosier was hit in the thigh and Dickson received wounds from which he died.

Senator Penrose Slightly Better.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 25.—The condition of United States Senator Penrose, who is ill at his home in this city, was said to be slightly improved at midnight, though no official bulletin was issued at that hour. The physicians now hope for his ultimate recovery, although he is by no means out of danger.

URGES CONGRESS TO ACT AT ONCE

President in Special Message Emphasizes Necessity for Legislation.

WANTS LABOR UNIONS TO HAVE THEIR RIGHTS

Sherman Antitrust Law Should Be Amended So as Not to Class Their Organizations as Trusts—New Employers' Liability Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—The President sent a special message to Congress to-day, which was read in both houses soon after Congress convened, and it was closely followed. In the House the President's declaration that the time had come for a revision of the tariff elicited hand-clapping on the part of the Democratic members, which was emphasized by way of pounding desks to the suggestion that Congress should forthwith remove the tariff on wood pulp, with a corresponding reduction upon paper made from wood pulp. The Republicans waited and confined their applause to the message as a whole.

In the Senate the message was received without comment.

The message follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"I call your attention to certain measures as to which I think there should be action by the Congress before the close of the present session. There is ample time for their consideration. As regards most if not all of the matters, bills have been introduced into one or the other of the two houses, and it is not too much to hope that action will be taken one way or the other on these bills at the present session. In my message at the opening of the present session, and, indeed, in various messages to previous Congresses, I have repeatedly suggested action on most of these measures.

"Child labor should be prohibited throughout the nation. At least a model child-labor bill should be passed for the District of Columbia. It is unfortunate that in the one place solely dependent upon Congress for its legislation there should be no law whatever to protect children by forbidding or regulating their labor.

"Employers' Liability.

"I renew my recommendation for the immediate re-enactment of an employers' liability bill, drawn to conform to the recent decision of the Supreme Court. Within the limits indicated by the court, the law should be made thorough and comprehensive, and the protection it affords should embrace every class of employe to which the power of the Congress can extend.

"In addition to a liability law protecting the employes of common carriers, the government should show its good faith by enacting a further law giving compensation to its own employes for injury or death incurred in its service. It is a reproach to us as a nation that in both Federal and State legislation we have afforded less protection to public and private employes than any other industrial country of the world.

"I also urge that action be taken along the line of the recommendations I have already made concerning injunctions in labor disputes. No temporary restraining order should be issued by any court without notice, and the petition for a permanent injunction upon which such temporary restraining order has been issued should be heard by the court as early as possible within a reasonable time—say, not to exceed a week or thereabouts from the date when the order was issued. It is worth considering whether it would not give greater popular confidence in the impartiality of sentences for contempt if it was required that the issue should be decided by another judge than the one issuing the injunction except where the contempt is committed in the presence of the court, or in other cases of urgency.

Traffic Agreements.

I again call attention to the ur-

Some Striking Attitudes of Mr. Bryan When Speaking.

WOULD IMPEACH WILFLEY

Subcommittee Censure China Judge, But Other Members Ask Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee appointed to investigate charges against Judge L. R. Wilfley, of the United States Court for China at Shanghai, on charges of misconduct in office, preferred both against him and lawyers residing in Shanghai, to-day submitted its report to the full committee. The report does not recommend impeachment, but severely censures Judge Wilfley for harshness on the bench and ignorance of the law.

The presentation of the report precipitated a warm debate in the full committee, some of the members declaring the opinion that Wilfley should be impeached. Mr. Clayton, of Alabama, entered a motion for such impeachment and served notice that if the committee failed to accede to it, it should move it in the House. No action was taken to-day by the full committee, but the subcommittee consisted of Representatives Moon, of Pennsylvania; Webb, of North Carolina, and Dickman, of Michigan.

It was learned through Representative Denby, of Michigan, who has acted as counsel to Judge Wilfley, that Judge Wilfley insists on either impeachment proceedings or complete exoneration, and that he was not disposed to accept as conclusive the opinion of the subcommittee. It is understood that Representative Denby has asked permission to appear before the committee to speak against the adoption of the Moon report.

GET PAY ROLL MONEY

Two of the Teachers Caught, But Third One, With the Loot, Gets Away.

LINCOLN, ILL., March 25.—Frank Frorer, president of a Lincoln, Ill., company, was held up by three highwaymen this afternoon two blocks from the public square of Lincoln, and robbed of the money for the pay roll of the mining company. Two of the robbers were caught, but the third escaped with the money.

The money was the way to the mine in a light wagon, carrying two satchels containing the money for the miners. He met three men in a buggy, and was told to get into the buggy. He quickly rode the banker to the ground and grabbed the satchels. The robbers then threw Frorer into his buggy, and he started out of town. The robbers followed him and started out of the city at a fast clip. Frorer, who was not seriously injured, returned to his office and informed the police, who started in pursuit. The robbers were caught and the money recovered.

WILL INDORSE CANNON

Illinois Republicans Will Meet To-Day and Indorse Speaker for President.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., March 25.—Republicans of Illinois will be called to order to-morrow at noon in State convention to adopt a platform and elect delegates to the national convention. It is planned to adjourn two hours after meeting.

The convention will indorse Speaker Cannon for President; favor an adjustment of the tariff; indorse the administration of Governor Deneen, the civil service and the primary election law.

The word "adjustment" is to be used in place of "reduction" in the tariff plank, for the reason that its advocates believe it better expresses the actual desire of the party at large.

NIGHT RIDERS BURN THREE LARGE TOBACCO WAREHOUSES

OWENTON, KY., March 25.—Owenton was visited early to-day by "Night Riders," who set fire to three large tobacco warehouses, causing a loss of about \$35,000 and destroying 15,000 pounds of tobacco. The first building set on fire was the big New Equity Warehouse, owned by a stock company. This had in it about 100,000 pounds of tobacco and 10,000 pounds of independent leaf. From the Equity Warehouse the flames spread to the American Warehouse, and then to the independent house. Neither of these had any tobacco in them, however, and the principal loss is on the Equity house. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

GERMAN EMPEROR REJECTS DR. HILL

Distinguished Diplomat Appointed Ambassador Is Persona Non Grata.

OFFICIAL NOTICE HAS NOT BEEN RECEIVED

German Government Had Stated Dr. Hill Would Be Acceptable, Rejection Came, Therefore, as a Surprise—Attitude on Protective Tariff May Be Cause.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—The German government has declined to receive Dr. David Jayne Hill in the capacity of American ambassador to succeed Charlemagne Tower, whose resignation has been accepted to take effect upon the qualification of his successor. Dr. Hill is at present American minister to The Hague, and was formerly First Assistant Secretary of State under Secretary Hay.

The objection to Dr. Hill is purely personal to Emperor William, who has simply caused it to be made known that the American diplomatist is persona non grata to him. The reason for the Emperor's objection is connected with the visit to America several years ago of his brother, Prince Henry, the ranking admiral of the German navy. Dr. Hill at that time was First Assistant Secretary of State, and necessarily was brought into official contact with the distinguished foreign visitor. Just what he did or did not do to give offense is not known here. A perplexing feature of the case is presented by the fact that last November the German government let it be known that Dr. Hill would be cordially received as American ambassador to Berlin.

Author and Diplomat.

Dr. Hill was selected to fill this important vacancy for two reasons; first, because of his high rank in the world of literature and diplomacy, and second because his promotion was regarded by the German government as a compliment to the diplomatic service. For two years preceding, Dr. Hill had been an American minister, first accredited to Switzerland and then to The Hague. To-day's decision of the German Emperor has come as a complete surprise to official Washington. It is nevertheless final as far as Dr. Hill is concerned.

Notice of the action of the German government in Dr. Hill's case came to the State Department quite unofficially at first to-day, there being nothing in the shape of a formal notification, but simply an intimation of what was to follow. Secretary Root was amazed because the fact of the information was that not only the German foreign office, but Emperor William himself had formally signified a willingness to receive Dr. Hill when his name was suggested last fall.

It was said at the German embassy that no knowledge of Dr. Hill's rejection had reached the embassy officially.

Distinguished Career.

David Jayne Hill has for many years been regarded as an authority on international law, and President Roosevelt entertained a high admiration for Dr. Hill's ability. Dr. Hill left the State Department to become minister to Switzerland January 7, 1903. He was transferred to The Hague March 15, 1906, in compliance with his own desire to participate in the proceedings of the Second Hague Conference, which project was then under discussion. He was one of the American delegates to that conference, and took a leading part in the presentation of the American propositions, which terminated in what Secretary Root has been pleased to record as one of the greatest diplomatic achievements of the century.

While in Washington, Dr. Hill and his wife filled the most important place in the social life of the capital.

As having a possible bearing on to-day's developments, the fact is recalled that Dr. Hill was a political author of great force. During the McKinley campaign he wrote and spoke frequently, and his brochures figured extensively in the Roosevelt campaign. He was regarded as an expert on economic subjects and wrote with particular vigor and strength upon matters relating to the protective tariff, which suggests that possibly therein might be found the germ of the objection now lodged against him.

After a conference between Ambassadors Bryan and Hill, the latter

WEATHER

Cloudy and Possibly Rain.

FIGHT HARD AND WIN

Brownlow's Forces Outnumber Those of Evans in Riotous Convention.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 25.—Republicans of Tennessee assembled here to-day for a State convention. Tanned, black eyes, skinned heads and bruised faces testify to the riot that marked the gathering in the hall of the House of Representatives at the Capitol. In the list of casualties, Chairman Newell Sanders, of the State Executive Committee, figured prominently. The fight occurred between the supporters of Congressman W. P. Brownlow and those of former Commissioner of Penitentiaries H. Clay Evans. The Brownlow forces wanted W. J. Oliver, of Knoxville, for national committeeman, and the Evans men favored the candidacy of Congressman N. W. Hale for that position.

By sheer force of numbers and fighting powers the Brownlow-Oliver forces took control of the convention. They nominated Ernest Caldwell, of Bedford county, for Supreme Court judge; John Robertson, of Chester, and R. E. Robinson, of White county, for the Court of Civil Appeals; Jesse L. Rogers, D. C. Schwab, Jesse M. Littleton and H. B. Anderson were chosen for delegates at large to the national convention. For electors for the State at large, T. A. Lancaster and Raymond D. Harrison were successful.

The convention adopted a resolution that delegates to the national convention go unincumbered. President Roosevelt's administration was indorsed, but will meet to-morrow and put out a ticket.

The Evans-Hale forces held no convention, but will meet to-morrow and put out a ticket.

INDORSE BRYAN

North Dakota Democratic Convention Sends Bryan Delegates to Denver.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., March 25.—After three hours of oratory this afternoon the North Dakota convention unanimously adopted resolutions indorsing William J. Bryan for presidential nominee and instructing North Dakota delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Denver to vote for Bryan's nomination. The supporters of Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, who had been chosen as choice resolution, but the resolution was not forthcoming. The part of the resolution relating to Mr. Bryan reads:

"The Democrats of North Dakota in convention assembled, believing that William Jennings Bryan represents the true type of American citizenship and is the natural leader of the reform forces of the United States of America."

Resolved, That delegates from this convention to the National Democratic Convention are hereby instructed to vote as a unit for the nomination of W. J. Bryan for President of the United States."

William Collins, of Bottineau, was elected national committeeman.

Governor John Burke was chosen as delegate-at-large by acclamation.

The seven district delegates elected follow: First, David Johnson; Second, E. B. Fager; Third, M. A. Hildebrand; Fourth, H. H. Herby; Fifth, G. W. Sweddel; Sixth, Frank Lish; Seventh, J. W. McLean.

The convention adjourned sine die.

ALL FOR BRYAN

Thirty Indiana Delegates to Denver Will Vote for the Commemorator.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 25.—Delegates to the State Democratic Convention from twenty-six districts to the national convention at Denver, and the committee on rules selected four delegates at large. A majority of the delegates will vote at Denver for the reelection of Thomas Taggart as the Indiana member of the National Committee. While some of the district delegates were not instructed, it is the present announced intention of all thirty delegates to support the candidacy of W. J. Bryan for president.

The State convention held a brief session at noon and one to-night. The resolutions committee will report to-morrow morning.

After the adoption of the platform to-morrow a State ticket will be nominated.

The committee on rules ratified the national delegates selected by the district meetings, including the Taggart delegates selected by the Seventy District Convention. The committee also reported the night session of the convention, and it was unanimously adopted.

DECLARE FOR BRYAN

Illinois State Democratic Committee Indorse for Nebraska.

CHICAGO, March 25.—In a harmonious meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee held here to-day, W. J. Bryan was indorsed for the presidency in enthusiastic language. It was decided that the State convention should be held in Springfield, Ill., on April 23d. The friends of Roger Sullivan, Illinois member of the Democratic National Committee, were elected.

The only point upon which there appeared to be a division of sentiment was over the manner of selecting delegates to the State convention. In this the Sullivan party were in the majority, the followers of M. F. Dunlap, of Jacksonville, who wanted to put through a rule requiring county conventions to be held.

SPEECH, LACKING FIRE, IS CALL FOR PURE DEMOCRACY

Corporations Must Be Removed From Politics, Nebraskan Says.

ATTACK ON HUGHES, TAFT AND ROOSEVELT

Failure to Offer Definite Keynote for Campaign Disappointing to Many, but Popularity of the Western Statesmen Is Evidently Not Lessened.

BEFORE A cheering crowd of 5,000 people, and beyond the reach of as many more, who clamored for admission into the City Auditorium, William Jennings Bryan delivered last night what he termed a compromise speech, which was a merciless attack on the inequities of the Republican party and a plea for government by the masses. He spoke for exactly two hours and thirty minutes. In many respects the address was a disappointment, for it lacked the fire, the blood and enthusiasm which characterized his earlier efforts in 1896, when he was heralded as the Boy Orator from the West.

Mr. Bryan's main theme was that the influence of the corporation must be eliminated from politics; that the trusts must be curbed and shackled, and that the true principles of Jeffersonian Democracy must be restored to the people.

Always respectful, the audience listened without being swept off its feet. When he came forward he was cheered for thirty seconds, at other times the applause was most spontaneous and vigorous. It was evident that part of the crowd became weary, for it drifted out. The seats were as quickly filled up again.

Governor's Tribute.

There were brief ceremonies before Mr. Bryan launched into his speech. As he walked upon the stage the crowd stood up and cheered. Lieutenant-Governor Eliason, the master of the occasion, presented Governor Swanson, who introduced the Nebraskan and laid fine tributes at his feet as a man, as a Democrat and as a faithful servant and leader of the people. With the statement that he believed Governor Swanson to be the best man for the job of President of the United States, Governor Swanson's voice was drowned in the volume of sound which came from all parts of the great structure.

Arriving here yesterday morning at an early hour from Clifton, Mo., Bryan was met by Governor Swanson and escorted to the Executive Mansion for breakfast. A few hours later he visited the Capitol and held an informal reception, being presented to members of the General Assembly, whose guest he was. From there he went to the home of Lieutenant-Governor Eliason for luncheon, the afternoon being spent without regard to any program. Everywhere he was kindly and enthusiastically received. Mindful of the storm which had been raised in Virginia by reason of the effort to have Senator Daniel excluded from the list of delegates to the National Democratic convention, Mr. Bryan carefully refrained from any verbal connection with that incident, merely contenting himself with the statement that he and the Senator had long been friends; that they were friends to-day, and that he hoped the friendship would be lasting. Although it was expected that he would disclaim hostility toward the senator, he skipped along without reference to it last night, filling in the dull gaps with sharp points at the political enemy.

What Leader Said.

Mr. Bryan showed the effects of a hard campaign. He spoke slowly, sometimes as if his words dragged. There was not as much snap about it as in former times. Indeed, he spoiled the opportunity by "talking to" the Legislature and "addressing" the audience, as he admitted was somewhat difficult.

But the charm of his appeal to the nobler side of life and its aspirations is fresh and strong, and the wonderful power to inspire the public mind with a love of civic righteousness and an abhorrence of a govt. would be lasting. Mr. Bryan first manifested in 1896. It

WEATHER

Cloudy and Possibly Rain.

(Continued on Third Page.)